

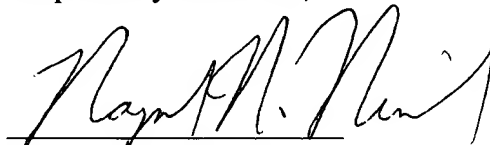
testing using ovarian epithelial cells. Examples 8 and 9 describe *in vivo* TGF- β testing on monkeys and mice. Example 13 provides information on tests based on the use of the chicken model.

In response to rejection of claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2, applicant has deleted the word "regimen" and has also stated that the host for the composition is a human female subject. In new claim 6, applicant has stated that the regimen is a daily dosage comprising the agent for use with a human female subject.

Finally, the applicant respectfully traverses the rejection under the judicially-created document of obviousness-type double patenting. The instant claims are directed only to a method of selection based on the discovery that TGF- β expression is regulated by the use of various agents, including progestins. That discovery and the resulting claimed method requiring TGF- β testing is not described or rendered obvious by the claim of subject matter of U.S. Patent No. 6,028,064. Neither the claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,028,064, nor the specification, mention anything about TGF- β expression. Applicant therefore respectfully requests reconsideration of this rejection.

Please charge any fees associated with this Amendment to Deposit Account No. 18-1942.

Respectfully submitted,



Raymond N. Nimrod
Reg. No. 31,987
200 South Michigan Avenue
Suite 1000
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 408-0855